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IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between Plaintiff Mara Chow and Defendant Neutrogena Corporation as follows:

1. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

Discovery activity in this action is likely to involve production and disclosure of documents and information pertaining to the parties' financial information, product development and formulations, marketing or business strategies, and other kinds of competitive, commercially-sensitive or proprietary information, which require special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to, and petition the Court to enter, the following Stipulated Protective Order.

The parties acknowledge that this Stipulated Protective Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment as confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1. <u>Party</u>: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, house counsel, corporate parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).
- 2.2. <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, documents, testimony, transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

- 2.3. "Confidential" Information: includes any non-public information (regardless of how generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things which the Designating Party believes, in good faith, is entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law. Such information includes (but is not limited to): trade secrets, financial, sales and cost information; business plans, strategies, projections or analyses; employee, independent contractor and third-party compensation; contracts and other documents concerning compensation and employment; studies or analyses; product development materials, product formulas and product formulations; and business and marketing plans, sales plans, data and strategies.
- 2.4. <u>Receiving Party</u>: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.
- 2.5. <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.6. <u>Designating Party</u>: a Party or non-party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "Confidential."
- 2.7. <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "Confidential."
- 2.8. <u>Outside Counsel</u>: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action (and their support staff).
- 2.9. <u>House Counsel</u>: attorneys who are employees of a Party (and their support staff).
- 2.10. <u>Counsel</u> (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).
- 2.11. Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been or may be retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and

who is not a current employee of a Party or a direct competitor of a Party and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a direct competitor of a Party. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.12. <u>Professional Vendors</u>: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (*e.g.*, photocopying; deposition transcription, videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material.

4. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

4.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Stipulated Protective Order shall limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party shall designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify — so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Stipulated Protective Order. If a Party or a non-party concludes that information or items that it has designated for protection does not qualify for protection,

- that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties in writing that it is withdrawing the incorrect designation.
- 4.2. Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Stipulated Protective Order, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under this Stipulated Protective Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced. Designation in conformity with this Stipulated Protective Order requires:
- (a) <u>for information in documentary form</u> (apart from transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to the document. Stamping the legend on the cover of any multipage document shall designate all pages of the document as Confidential, unless otherwise indicated by the Designating Party.
- (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that a Party or non-party either (i) identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, that the testimony is Protected Material (such Party shall thereafter make arrangements with the reporter to bind the confidential portions of the testimony separately) or (ii) within 20 days from the date of receipt of the transcript of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought. When this right has been invoked, the transcript shall be treated as Protected Material during the sooner of: (a) 20 days from the date of receipt of the transcript; or (b) the date that the specific portions of testimony for which protection is sought have been designated as Protected Material and such designations have been served.
- (c) <u>for information produced in some form other than documentary,</u> and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is

stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL."

4.3. <u>Inadvertent Production or Failure to Designate</u>.

(a) An inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as Protected Material does not waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Stipulated Protective Order for such material. In the event that any document or thing qualifying for designation as Protected Material is inadvertently produced without the proper designation, the Producing Party shall identify such document or thing promptly in writing after its inadvertent production is discovered and provide a copy of such document or thing with the proper designation to counsel for the Receiving Party, upon receipt of which the Receiving Party shall promptly return or verify in writing that it has destroyed all copies of the document or thing in its previously undesignated or mis-designated form.

- In the event that any document or thing containing or (b) constituting privileged attorney-client communications or attorney work product is inadvertently produced, the Producing Party shall notify the Receiving Party promptly in writing after it is discovered that the privileged material was inadvertently produced for inspection or provided, and upon receipt of such notification the Receiving Party shall promptly return to counsel for the Producing Party any and all copies of such document or thing and thereafter refrain from any use whatsoever, in this case or otherwise, of such document or thing. The inadvertent production of any document or thing for which a claim of attorneyclient privilege or work-product doctrine is subsequently asserted by the Producing Party shall not constitute a subject matter waiver of a valid claim of privilege or work-product doctrine as to any other document or thing in the possession of the Producing Party, or as to any communication or information within the knowledge of the Producing Party.
 - (c) In the event that a Receiving Party receives a document or thing

containing (or appearing to contain) privileged attorney-client communications or

attorney work product that the Receiving Party believes has been inadvertently

produced, the Receiving Party shall notify the Producing Party promptly in writing

after it is discovered that the privileged material may have been inadvertently

produced for inspection or provided. If the Producing Party has notified the

Receiving Party of inadvertent production hereunder, or has confirmed the inadvertent production called to its attention by the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall promptly return to counsel for the Producing Party any and all copies of such document or thing and thereafter refrain from any use whatsoever, in this case or otherwise, of such document or thing. The inadvertent production of any document or thing for which a claim of attorney-client privilege or work-product doctrine is subsequently asserted by the Producing Party shall not constitute a subject matter waiver of a valid claim of privilege or work-product doctrine as to any other document or thing in the possession of the Producing Party, or as to any communication or information within the knowledge of the Producing Party.

5. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- 5.1. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation shall be made as promptly as the circumstances permit.
- 5.2. <u>Meet and Confer.</u> A Party wishing to challenge a Designating Party's confidentiality designation shall begin the process by conferring with counsel for the Designating Party. The provisions of Local Rule 37 shall apply to all such challenges.
- 5.3. <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. If the parties are unable to informally resolve a challenge to a particular designation, the challenging Party may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. The burden to justify the particular designation

on such a motion shall be on the Designating Party. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that sets forth with specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was given by the Designating Party in the meet-and-confer dialogue. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation.

6. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

- 6.1. <u>Basic Principles</u>. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Stipulated Protective Order. The Court will determine the extent to which the Protective Order will control the use of Protected Material at trial. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).
- 6.2. <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for the prosecution or defense of this litigation;
- (b) the Receiving Party's House Counsel, as well as staff of said House Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for

the prosecution or defense of this litigation (including, for example, assistants, secretaries, and paralegals);

- (c) the officers, directors, or employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the prosecution or defense of this litigation;
- (d) experts (as defined in this Stipulated Protective Order) (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the prosecution or defense of this litigation, and (2) who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit 1);
 - (e) the Court and its personnel;
- (f) court reporters, their staffs, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for the prosecution or defense of this litigation;
- (g) during their depositions, to witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit 1);
- (h) the author of the document or the original source of the information, and the persons who originally received the document in the ordinary course of business.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Receiving Party is served by a non-party with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party in writing (by email, if possible) no more than five (5) days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the non-party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Stipulated Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the non-party in the other action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Stipulated Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

9. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL

Information designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" that is included in any legal paper (*i.e.*, a paper intended to be filed with the Court) served in this action, whether appended as an exhibit or incorporated into a pleading, affidavit,

declaration, memorandum of law or other legal document, shall be subject to the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, and such information may be disclosed by the Receiving Party only to those persons identified in paragraph 6.2 above. Any legal paper, document or thing filed with the Clerk of the Court that contains any information designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" shall be filed pursuant to the procedure set forth in Civil Local Rule 79-5.

Nothing contained in this Stipulated Protective Order shall preclude any party from using its own Confidential Information or Protected Material in any manner it sees fit, without prior consent of any other party or the Court. Nothing herein shall operate as any admission by any of the parties hereto that any particular materials contain or reflect trade secrets, or other confidential or proprietary information.

10. PRIVILEGE LOGS

A Producing Party may withhold production of a document based on the assertion that the otherwise responsive document is privileged (i.e., attorney-client privilege or work-product doctrine). The privilege log shall be produced to the Receiving Party within a reasonable time after the production of any documents from which any documents have been withheld as privileged, or as otherwise provided by Court Order.

11. FINAL DISPOSITION

Following the conclusion or termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by the Stipulated Protective order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise or a court order otherwise directs. Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty (60) days after the final termination of this action, upon written request from any Designating Party, each Receiving Party must destroy all Protected Material of the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all

copies, abstracts, electronic files, compilations, summaries or any other form of

reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material of the Producing Party.

Upon destruction, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the

Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by

the sixty-day deadline that identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the

Protected Material that was destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has

not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or other forms of

reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material of the Producing Party.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all

pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney

work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival

copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Stipulated

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12. DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL BY NON-PARTIES

Protective Order for so long as the copies are maintained.

Non-parties who provide information in response to a subpoena or discovery request may invoke the protection of this Order by (a) designating that information "CONFIDENTIAL" in accordance with this Stipulated Protective Order; and (b) agreeing, in writing, to abide by the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order. Any non-party who invokes the protection of this Stipulated Protective Order shall also be bound by its obligations.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

- 13.1. <u>Right to Further Relief</u>. Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 13.2. <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. By stipulating to the entry of this Stipulated Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any

1	EXHIBIT 1		
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18	Attorneys for Defendant Neutrogena Corp.		
19	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
20	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
21			
22	MARA CHOW, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	Case No. CV 12-04624-R (JCx)	
23	Plaintiff,	AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY	
24	v.	PROTECTIVE ORDER	
25	NEUTROGENA CORP., a Delaware		
26	corporation; and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,		
27	Defendants.		
28	-		

1	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND		
2	I, [print or type full name],		
3	[print or type full address], declare under penal		
4	of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective		
5	Order that was issued by the United States District Court, Central District of		
6 7	California, on in Chow v. Neutrogena Corp. (Case No. CV-12-		
8	04624-R (JCx)). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of the		
9	Stipulated Protective Order, including, but not limited to, the provisions dealing		
10	with disclosure of materials designated "CONFIDENTIAL," and I understand and		
11	acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and		
12	punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in		
13	any manner any information or item that is subject to the Stipulated Protective		
14	Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of the		
15	Order.		
16	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction and venue of the United States		
17	District Court, Central District of California, for the purpose of enforcing the terms		
18	of the Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur		
19	after termination of this action, and understand that the Court may impose sanctions		
20	for any violation of the Stipulated Protective Order.		
21			
22	Date:		
23	Printed name:		
24			
25			
26	Signature:		
27			
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